The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,785. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

VINNICOMBE—May 6th, at the European General Hospital, Thomas Vinnicombe, Carpenter of the ship *Lady Franklin*, aged 30 years.

WORTH—May 6th, at the European General Hospital, Thomas Henry Worth, son of the late Serjeant Worth, Ordnance Department, aged 10 years.

CONNOLLY—8th May, of cholera, at Vinchoor, Dhoolia Road, Chalesgaum Road, Mr. G.G. Connolly, formerly in the Government Telegraph Department.—B. I. P.

COCKER.—On the 6th May, at the European General Hospital, Mr. James Cocker, aged 32 years.

CHINA.

DEATHS.

KING—At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 8th April, Edward King, Private H. M. 99th Regiment.

WILLIS—At Hongkong, on board H.M.S. *Meteville*, on the 9th April, Charles Willis, Seaman H.M.S. *Pelorus*.

MATHESON—At Honkong, on board the *Hercules*, on the 11th April, George Matheson, Sergeant, R.E.

ROBINSON—At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on 21st March, William Robinson, seaman ex-British barque *Bristow*.

STEPHENSON—At Melbourne, on the 11th February, Henry Stephenson, assistant with Messrs. Parker & Co., of Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

PULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain WATSON, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

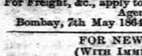
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, 1,455 Tons, Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,455 Tons register, Captain J. WYLES, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)



THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine A 1 British-built fast sailing Ship HURKARU, 641 Tons, Captain HELPS, has the greater part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight, apply to

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1864.

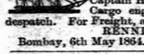
FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship HOUGHTON, Captain MCQUEEN, 877 Tons. This Ship will have immediate despatch. For rates of Freight apply to Messrs.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Apollo Street.

Bombay, 28th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE first-class Ship VITTORIA, Captain MARTIN. This Ship will have early despatch, having been chartered. For rates of Freight apply to,

STORKE, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents of Captain MARTIN.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship BENARES, 1,491 Tons and (400 H. P.,) Captain J. A. COLLETT, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 14th May, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 5th May, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P. M. on the 11th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship CHINA, 2,010 Tons and (400 H. P.,) Captain R. CURLING, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 14th May, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.

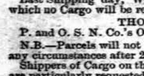
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O.S.N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 5th May, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

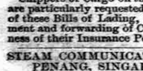


THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, also Linga, if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)



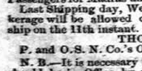
THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Late Iron Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on 16th instant at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta touching at Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Comoria* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 P. M.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO AND BHOWNUGGUR.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 12th Instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnaghery, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cananore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday.....20th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday 8th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday ....26th May....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

PULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers on 14th May, at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follow:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday....10th	„	JOHNSTON CASTLE ..a	M.
Friday.... 13th	„	MAHARAJ ..... at	M.
Tuesday....17th	„	JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at	P. M.
Friday.....20th	„	TELEGRAPH ..... at 6	P. M.
Tuesday....24th	„	JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6	P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday....10th	„	MAHARAJ ..... at	2 P. M.
Friday.....13th	„	JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at	6 P. M.
Tuesday....17th	„	MAHARAJ..... at	8 P. M.
Friday.....20th	„	JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at	10 A. M.
Tuesday....24th	„	TELEGRAPH ..... at	1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

NOTICES.

SHIP "MONTROSE."—Passengers are hereby notified that this splendid new Iron Clipper will be ready for sea in a week, and she has still room for one or two more. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees, or Captain MCINTYRE, on board.

Apollo Street, 4th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Yarra*, Captain TEASDALE, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th May, 1864.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, COOMBIE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, and may come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain COOMBIE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain AFFLECK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE OF CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Lepanto*, Captain BRUCE, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense immediately.

Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents of Captain BRUCE and Owners of the *Lepanto*.

WANTED, with immediate possession, a commodious House, furnished or unfurnished, on Malabar Hill or Breach Candy, for three to six months. Apply to "E. M. T.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—PERSONS with good Tenor and Bass Voices, possessing sufficient knowledge of Music for the Cathedral Choir. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 a month. Applications to be addressed to the Senior Chaplain, the Rev. W. K. FLETCHER.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

MONTAULARD & TALLADA.

Bombay, 1st May 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

AUCTION SALE, on the 12th instant, at the Apollo Cotton Depot of Messrs. COOVERJEE MOWJEE & Co., of 88 candies Hinginguat Cotton, on account and risk of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., the first purchasers.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Deals, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bander.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Share Certificates of this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th April 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

धी ओमबे पऱ्येश कंपनी लीमीटेड.

धी बंबे परेश कंपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—FIFTH CALL OF RUPEES 200 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are hereby required to pay the Fifth Call of Rupees 200 per Share on or before the 3rd of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land in Byculla or Sewree Coompany, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Company, when the following Proposition will be submitted to the Meeting:—

That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let, for the benefit of the said Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises which the Company may for the time being hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Auction Sale of excellent Teakwood, useful for building Houses, Ships, &c., and cut this year from the Dang Jungles in the District of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be held at the "Bullock Timber Depot," on and after the 16th May 1864.

The Timber will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, the remainder is to be paid, and the Timbers cleared away within a fortnight after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk of the purchaser.

E. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests, Gujerat, at Bulsar.

The Timber can be inspected, and full particulars obtained, by application to the Assist. Conservator of Forests, Gujerat, at Bulsar.

Assist. Conserv. Office, Camp Mundull, 26th April 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 300 per SHARE.—The shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEX C. Brice & Co. the 3rd Call of Rs. 300 per Share, on or before FRIDAY the 10th June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th May 1864.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Under distinguished patronage.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 9TH MAY 1864.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE CLUB will make their fifth and last appearance this season, in

"MAKE YOUR WILLS,"

"A MOST UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION."

AND

"SENT TO THE TOWER."

Dance by Mr. Todd of the 28th Regiment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved)...Rs. 5 | Stalls ..... Rs. 3
„ (Unreserved) „ 4 | Gallery..... „ 2
Pit..... Re. 1

N. B.—Tickets can be procured at the *Times of India* and at the doors of the Theatre on Performance night.

Doors open at 8: Performance to commence at 8½.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે બાઇંગ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસ્ટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company. By order of the Directors,

ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, gives larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

May, 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of examining all Debts contracted by and due to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of His affairs by Mr. GRANT up to the date of this Notification, and that all Claims on the part of Creditors must be presented on or before the 1st day of July next to the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.

The Rupees prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors must do so on or before the 1st day of July next, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.

L. BOWRING, Commissioner.

Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

धी ओरीअेनटल शिपओनींग अेसोशीअेशन (लीमीटेड.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Bank of India will be held on WEDNESDAY the Eighteenth day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. at the Office of the Bank, when the following special resolutions will be submitted to the meeting:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rs. 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of 5 original Shares the same to be taken in Exchange for such original shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees Ten Millions by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder in respect of every 5 original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on that 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th May 1864.

25,000 STERLING—TO BE GAINED! ON THE 1ST AUGUST 1864, £25,000. £4,166, £2,083 twice; £833, fifteen times; £416, thirty-times; £83 &c. Sterling; in the large Austrian State Money Lottery. Guaranteed by Government and State.

On the 1st August 1864 one thousand of this Loan will be drawn and two months later the drawing of prizes will take place, in which every one of these thousand Tickets must have a sure gain. The larger prizes are as above stated, the smallest is £50 Sterling. The chances therefore, are extremely favourable and none should neglect to participate in this gain in which by means of a very small investment such eminent prizes can be obtained.

Tickets for the above drawing cost, say, one £1, eleven £10, twenty-three £20 sterling. Supposing several persons were to join, and take twenty-three or more tickets (at proportionate prizes) each of the party would have to pay a trifle and partake of the chance of many numbers, of which several may turn upon high gains.

Orders attended to in course and drawing lists and prizes (the latter in English Bank Bills) will be sent speedily.

The amount of tickets desired may be remitted in Bills in England, France, Germany, &c. and parties are requested to apply direct to

J. & S. FRIEDBERG,
Bankers in Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.

1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.

1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Do. do. do. do. do.

1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.

1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.

1 Lawn Mowing Machine.

1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft.; with Pole and extra fittings.

1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.

Also Iron Hay Screw principal.

4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.

Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Tiesy Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.

Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.

Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.

Corrugated Iron Roofing.

96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28

Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.

Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.

1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, dividing plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.

1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Mascot R.N. & I.N.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO BE LET.—(For six months from 15th May). A FURNISHED HOUSE, on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to NANSEY PARPIA, Medow Street.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET, large ROOMS suited for Merchants, Offices in the building lately called the Royal Hotel, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now in the occupation of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited). Apply to the undersigned at the premises.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.—MR. JAMES BAPTY having received instructions, from Messrs. Dadabhoy Byramjee & Co., will sell by Auction at Tank Bunder, on Monday next, the 9th Instant, at 4 P.M.—An entire Cargo of FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, consisting of about 600 Tons of Squares, Planks and Boards.

For further particulars and to view the same, apply to 4th May 1864. JAMES BAPTY, Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old; and also one Iron Grey Arab, 14-1 hands high, and 5 years old.

Best Electro-plated Shigram, Brougham, and Phaeton Lamps, Jingling Birds. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 10, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

N. B.—Two hours Notice should be given for Horses.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, also Silver Bronze and Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpe ., with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

31st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition.* By HORMUSJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS.—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at 6d. per Rupee; Rs. 5L. to 25 Rupees; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling ditto; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 percent.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AT POONA.—The Mail Contract Service between Poona and Nagpore being no longer required by Government, about 40 to 70 Horses and Saddle Horses will be sold by Public Auction, by the undersigned, at Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee Stables, near the Malcolm Tank, Bhowany Peit, Poona, on TUESDAY the 10th May next, at 11 A.M.

TERMS OF SALE.—*Cash.*

The Horses to be removed from the premises immediately after the sale on payment of cash; if not they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who will have to make good any loss he may sustain; but will not be entitled to any profit if the horses fetch high prices.

The Horses will be on view a day previous to the sale.

DADABHOY COWASJEE,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Poona, 29th April 1864.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have received for sale:—

RIFLES AND GUNS.—Daw's new patent Breech-loaders, Calisher and Terry's well known Rifles, Adam's Revolvers.

COGNACS.—Otard, Dupuy's 1857 in splendid condition.

SHERRIES.—Ripe, Fruity, and Golden.

GIN.—Booth's Old Tom.

SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.—Mumm's extra supreme.

2 Dean Lane. BLACKWELL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland:—

Children's Pelisses Jackets and Dresses, Merino and Plaid, Braided and Trimmed, with Black and White Velvet and French Pattern, all sizes and different colours; Drab, Blue Violet, Scarlet, Majenta and Brown Knicker-Bocker Suits, Braided and Trimmed with Velvet of all sizes; Black Kid Boots; Ladies' Black Kid Boots, Elastic sides, with Military Heels; Handkerchiefs, Linen and Cambric; and Hose; Silk, Thread, and Cotton or Gandee, Muslin and best Print for Dresses; Coloured Berlin Wool; Air Mattress and Pillows; and variety of articles, &c. &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned agenerel supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Congree-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert Thorne Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 3 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS IN BEE SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited), are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A CORRESPONDING CLERK (European). For particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

TO SHIPMASTERS.—An experienced Steward who is also a professed Cook is about leaving his Ship in consequence of a change in the command, and is desirous of getting a berth in a "homeward bound" passenger ship, as Steward or Chief Cook. Address, "Steward, Ship *Ceres*."

NOTICE.—To be sold in H. M.'s Dockyard by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of new Marine Stores.
Terms of Sale can be ascertained at the Marine Storekeeper's office upon the day.
GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 7th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ધી બામ્બે અને બંગાળ સ્ટીમશીપ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Share Certificates are now ready for delivery, at the Office of the undersigned. Applications for same must be accompanied by Receipts, granted for the first Call.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Verbal Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 3 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works:—
Annual Repairs to the Public Markets within and without the Fort.
Ditto to the different Sluices.
Ditto to the Public Necessaries and Court Yards.
Ditto to the Cattle Pound, Workshop, &c. Constructing a Road through Golla Lane, Fort.
Ditto Drain from Pattackwady, near Hunnuman Lane.
Estimates of the quantity of bullocks and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time remain open, for inspection in this Office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.
A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.
The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.
H. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 7th May 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th May 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Friday 13th.....11h. 12m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday 21st..... 6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th..... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	9	Venus sets at 5.h2m.	5 29	6 24	0 47	1 7	
Tues.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 8m.	5 29	6 24	1 28	1 47	
Wed.	11	Twilight ends 7. 44.	5 28	6 24	2 7	2 29	
Thur.	12	Mars rises at 2h.3m.	5 28	6 25	2 53	3 16	
Fri.	13	Old May Day.	5 28	6 25	3 46	4 11	
Sat.	14	Mars sets 1.50 P.M.	5 27	6 25	4 46	5 21	
Sun.	15	Penticost. — Whit Sunday.	5 27	6 26	5 55	6 26	

6th May, 1864. 9 A.M. Bar. 29.98. Ther. 86.8.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 3	KURRACHEE	May 2
AGRA	April 30	LAHORE	April 4
ALLAHABAD	April 30	LONDON	April 6
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 3	MADRAS	May 2
BANGALORE	April 29	MALTA	April 4
CALCUTTA	April 29	MEERUT	May 2
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 3
CEYLON	Mar. 30	PUNJAUB	Mar. 5
COCHIN	April 25	PEGU	April 2
DELHI	April 30	RANGOON	Mar. 5
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 1
HONGKONG	April 15	SINGAPORE	April 3

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.

A GENTLEMAN whose official duties have made him familiar with the mismanagement of Indian railways complained to us, not long ago, that the press contents itself with pointing out defects in the practical working of the lines instead of trying at the same time to provide remedies. Our obvious answer was, that the business of the newspaper press is not to do the work of engineers, accountants, and traffic managers, but simply to call attention to the acknowledged and scandalous failure of a great public institution like the G. I. P. Railway to fulfil the part assigned to it by the State, or to give any satisfactory return for the enormous amount of public money which it has absorbed. The utmost that can be expected of the public, which has paid for the construction, and now pays for the working of the Indian railways, is that it should declare plainly and strongly whether or not any particular railway has been proved to be useful and profitable to the whole population; it cannot also be fairly expected to take the working into its own hands. The reproaches, therefore, to which the Chamber of Commerce has been subjected for the alleged unpractical character of the resolution it passed last week are somewhat unreasonable; though at the same time we think it would have been well if the Chamber had embodied in the resolution the chief points of the speeches made by the Chairman and the other orators of the day. The conclusions which no one at the meeting seemed to dispute were these: that the single line from Callian to the foot of the Thull Ghaut is quite unequal to the conveyance of even a moderate proportion of the traffic that is seeking carriage to Bombay; that the general staff is badly paid and weak in numbers and organization; and that the administration of the line by a local Board of Directors under the control of another Board in London and of the Government of Bombay is necessarily so confused and inefficient as to leave no hope that, while the present system endures, any successful attempt can be made to drag the Railway out of the entanglement in which it is now involved. Why then could not something to this effect have been embodied in the formal resolution of the Chamber? Our merchants would have been by no means overstepping the proper limits of public criticism in passing a resolution that there ought to be a double line as far at least as the foot of the Ghauts; that the staff ought to be strengthened and more highly paid, in order to secure better men for the work; and that the triple government ought to be abolished, with a view to the introduction of the virtues of simplicity and decision into the management of this Railway. The Government of course will say, "Oh! it "would have been very easy to pass such a re- "solution; but how are these reforms to be "carried out?" But the carrying out is their business, not ours. They are placed in this position: they have made a contract to grant so much public land and to guarantee so much public money to the shareholders of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on condition that the shareholders on their part provide a railway capable of carrying the traffic of the country through which the line passes. The tax-payers of Bombay, for whom the Government acted as trustees in this matter, unanimously assert that the Railway Company has failed, and must continue to fail, to fulfil its obligations, until the changes to which we have referred are accomplished. If these changes cannot be effected, then upon Government rests the disgrace of having wantonly thrown away the public property, and brought the English name into contempt with the natives of this side of India by paying for the construction of a railway which cannot even compete on equal terms with the common roads of the country. But we believe the railway can yet be made useful; and Government is responsible for seeing that what can be done is done.

The first step which the Government should take is to address the Home authorities on the subject of the guarantee, recommending that some compromise should if possible be agreed upon, which would release the State from the responsibility of interference, and leave the shareholders to be guided by the all-powerful motive of self-interest in considering what reforms are needed to make their line pay a good dividend. Such a representation from the Government of Bombay, if it were backed by the support of the public and the local Board, would have a very powerful influence at home, and might induce Parliament to discuss the whole question of the management of Indian railways. But there is no saying what that mysterious body, the local Board, will do. One of the speakers at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce said that the Bombay Directors make it "a point of honour" not to resign their seats on the Board in the present state of affairs. The Directors are of course the best judges of their own honour; but other men find it difficult to understand on what principle of conduct a Director acts, who keeps on telling every one for more than a year and a half that he and his colleagues can do nothing because they are always thwarted in their plans of reform by the local Government and the Board of Directors in England, and yet submits to the humiliation of remaining in the not very honourable position he himself describes, and of being held responsible for mismanagement which according to his own account he has done all in his power to prevent. We cannot but think that, if the local Directors had as keen a sense of the duty they owe the public as they appear to have of their personal honour, they would not only at once resign their seats, but would publish a protest against the system which has made the efficient working of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway an impossibility.

THERE is probably no other country in the world, the industry of which is so exclusively agricultural, and devoted to so great an extent to the production of articles mainly consumed abroad, as British India. Opium, cotton, sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, oilseeds, hides, are all either luxuries which she has not the inclination to consume, or products the utilisation of which she has, from want of manufacturing skill, been compelled to abandon to others; yet she continues to produce all these, and many other good things, for the benefit of mankind in annually increasing quantities. She is, on the other hand, so niggardly a consumer, that, beyond filling her stomach with the coarsest of fare, and concealing her nakedness with the scantiest of clothing, clean or dirty, she has no further aspirations. Her food, if we except a little salt, all grows around her own homestead; the tobacco she smokes is her own; and, if she has to buy half her clothing, she takes care to spend no more upon it than decency absolutely requires. With furniture she almost entirely dispenses; of machinery she knows not the use; the few rough tools she requires, she usually makes herself; for works of art she has no taste.

What then, it may be asked, does she take in exchange for the wealth she gives? Strange to say, she is with nothing better pleased than silver; pleased to take it as a fair equivalent, put a large part of it away, and go on labouring for more.

Commodities represent services; money represents the right to services. British India is rendering her services freely to the world, and taking in exchange little white tickets, "We promise our services on demand." We are yet, however, anxiously awaiting the time when she shall command our services. Sooner or later, we suppose, the time will come; the sooner the better for India and the world at large; and we shall then cease to hear of the drain of silver to the East. As far as her real gain goes, it matters little whether she locks the tickets up, or passes them from hand to hand. In either case, she has the tickets and nothing more. If the services she has rendered were such as would otherwise have been productive at home, she has suffered an actual loss of wealth; if otherwise, she has simply given so much labour for nothing, till she comes and presents her tickets for payment.

As far as the value of the tickets themselves goes, it is, however, not immaterial what becomes of them. In other words, as far as the value of money, or, which is the same thing, the price of commodities goes, it makes all the difference, whether the money received goes into the stocking, or enters at once into circulation. The silver which is pouring into India in payment of the balance due for its cotton, opium, and other exports, is, to the extent to which it is retained in circulation, lowering the value of money, *i. e.* raising the nominal value of commodities year by year; and the vast increase which has lately taken place in our export trade has so accelerated this rise of prices as to affect materially the social condition of the country. Whether there is any real loss, whether, in other words, there is any increase of the *real* value of commodities in general, is another and a more difficult question; one thing at present is certain, that there is ensuing real loss to one, and real gain to another, class; real loss to the labourer for hire of whatever description, real gain to the producer; an increase in the value of property, a decrease in the value of services.

In the course of time all this will, no doubt, correct itself, and, as soon as the change has ceased to be progressive, the natural balance of things will be restored; but we at present see no signs of any check to the annual increase of our circulating medium: on the contrary, the probabilities are rather in favour of a rapidly extending export trade for an indefinite period, while the hope of such a change in the manners of the people, as would be indicated by their becoming large consumers of foreign produce, is very remote indeed. We must expect then that prices will rise for a long time to come—Bombay keeping ahead of the other Presidencies as long as the new demand for cotton continues.

Rapid, however, as the rise of prices has been, and likely to be, it is nothing to what would have resulted from the course of our trade, but for the institution of the stocking. There can be no doubt that the day will come when the people of India will bury no more silver, and the earth will disgorge its hoarded treasures. That day may be, and, likely enough, is, far distant, but, if from any cause there should be a sudden untying of the stocking without such a coincident change in the tastes of the people as would lead them to become consumers of foreign luxuries, the result would be a depreciation of the value of money so sudden as, in the first instance, to derange entirely the social and political condition of this country, and ultimately, by forcing it to become a consumer of foreign produce, affect the industry of the whole civilised world, and probably, though not necessarily, bring about a reduction in the value of silver in the West.

It is not, however, merely the preponderance of our export trade that has lately affected prices. The construction of public works with European capital has also aided in bringing about the same result. Nearly all the money paid for ordinary labour, together with a great part of that expended in materials and supervision, has been added immediately to the circulation, to be withdrawn from it again in the shape of a small annual percentage of profits in the course of a long series of years.

We are dealing now with the subject of prices only, and not of real value. The price of labour has, of course, been raised by the same cause as that of commodities. If it has risen in a greater proportion, this must be attributed to an increase in the real value of labour caused by an increased demand. Whether any portion of the increased price of home produced commodities generally represents an increase in their real value, or, in other words, whether the supply of them bears a less ratio than formerly to the demand, is perhaps not an easy question to decide. We are not inclined to think that the people of India are in reality worse off now than when prices were lower; probably they are in the gross neither richer nor poorer. If one class has grown richer by producing an article which has risen in price, other classes have grown poorer by having to pay higher prices, while their incomings are no greater than before.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, with the China Mail, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. The usual summaries of intelligence will be found further on.

THE Municipality of Agra is (says the *Englishman*) about to raise on debentures a loan of six lacs of rupees, for the purpose of building a bridge across the Jumna. "The loan is to be "negotiated through the Bank of Bengal, and in- "terest at the rate of 6 per cent will be paid to "holders of debentures at any of the branches of "the Bank. If the Agra Municipals can rely "upon the cost not exceeding the estimate, the "undertaking will repay itself in a few years."

WE (*Englishman*) hear from Buhawulpore that a battle has occurred between the rebels and the troops of the Nawab—the former under Punnoo Khan, the latter under Khodabuxsh—in which the Nawab's troops were defeated, and the rebels have taken Subzulkote. The people formerly mentioned as having sought refuge in the Derajat being all armed, have been ordered to give up their arms, and a proclamation has been issued warning every British subject not to join them.

WE hear, says the *Englishman*, that proclamations pretending to be issued by a chief calling himself Mahomed Shah are again being circulated in the districts, particularly of Pubna and Serajgunge. These proclamations are very lengthy documents with a great red seal stamped in the beginning, purporting to be the seal of the Shah, in bad Persian, badly executed. The proclamation in Bengalee is full of most seditious language, ordering the people to rise against the English; that on the 29th of Bysack the Shah, with an army, will make his appearance, &c., and all Moslems and Hindoos are called upon to join. Then follow the usual absurd indictments against the English. The document has the appearance of an insolent hoax. But the manner in which these documents have been spread about the country causes the Government officers to believe that there is something more serious than the mere impertinence of disaffected people."

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—"We are deeply concerned to announce that the Reverend Isambert Lowenthal, Missionary to the Affghans, was shot at Peshawur by His Muzbee Chokedar at 3 A.M. this morning, and died two hours afterwards. The murderer was actuated by personal and not fanatical motives. The deceased gentleman was an American Presbyterian, and belonged to the Loodiana Mission, of which also the late Revd. Levi Janvier, who was murdered on the 24th of last month, was a member.

"Poor Mr. Lowenthal's place as a Pushtoo scholar and Missionary cannot be supplied, for he was a man of rare attainments and aptitude for that field.

"Since the above was published, we have seen letters from Peshawur where an opinion seems to prevail in some quarters, though not universally, that the death of Mr. Lowenthal resulted altogether from accident, but as any one there is very reason to believe it was not premeditated. Mr. Lowenthal was in the habit of rising very early, and wandering about the premises, and it seems that on the night of the fatal occurrence he had gone into the compound about 3 A. M., when the Chokedar taking his master for a thief—so he now says—fired the barbine and killed him. A police patrol hearing the report, asked the Chokedar from the gate what the matter was, who replied that his carbine had gone off by accident. As nothing was stolen from the house, and the Chokedar had made no preparations for escape, or for the safety of his wife and child, there is a probability that the manslaughter was undesigned, and the probability is not weakened by the Chokedar flying from the spot when he saw what he had done, as he would naturally be frightened even though innocent of wilful murder. He was captured in a field some miles off."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CANNANORE, 6TH MAY.

Steamer *India* sailed for Bombay.

KURRACHEE, 7TH MAY.

Steamer *Coringa* from Bombay anchored.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

X.

YOUR readers may not be aware that in some parts of these Provinces there are traces of an ancient civilization and ruins of unknown cities which extend over a great space of contry. One of these ruined cities has been identified with the Sahetan mentioned by Zahian, the Chinese traveller of 400 A. D. which he describes as one of six great and important cities of Northern India. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the other ruined cities flourished at a similar date, their architectural remains are scattered over the country, and they are all Hindoo. There are no Mahomedan remains of importance. In the Saugor and Nerbudda territories the Mahrattas have left few external traces of their rule, but in and about Nagpore the Bhonslas constructed several noble tanks and reservoirs with masonry pipes carried under ground for miles, to supply water to the city and its environs; they also built several fine palaces and gardens. The style of architecture was distinguished by the flat roof, the far projecting eaves, the lofty wooden pillars, the walls of black stone, the general effect being massive and sombre. The town of Nagpore, the capital of the Province, is situated in a low swampy hollow; it is about seven miles in circumference, and very straggling and irregular in shape; there is but one good street, the others being mean and narrow, and rendered very incommodious by innumerable channels and water courses often impassible during the rains. The town at a distance has the appearance of a forest in consequence of the great number of trees interspersed among the houses, and which interrupt ventilation and add to the unhealthiness of the site. The greater part of the houses are built of mud, some being thatched, others tiled, but there are a few of large size built of brick and mortar, with flat terraced roofs: these were the dwellings for the chiefs and ministers of the rajah as well as for the bankers and principal merchants of the city, but many are in a state of decay. There is throughout the town no specimen of fine architecture; and even the rajah's palace, which was lately burnt down and which was the most conspicuous building in the city, was merely a large pile of stone masonry, the only ornamented parts being the lofty pillars of carved wood which supported the roof of the portico at the entrance, and also those of the principal courts. Close to the city on the west is the hill of Seetabuldee where the magazine and public offices are situated, commanding the city and the rajah's palace. The cantonments for the troops are at Kamptee, ten miles to the north-east of the civil station. Mr. Temple has done much to improve the civil station by making public gardens and opening out roads, but the place can never be healthy, owing, as I have mentioned, to the swampy nature of the soil and the quantity of slush and mud prevailing in the rains. Kamptee is the head-quarters of a brigade consisting of a European regiment, the 1st Royals, some battalions of Horse and Foot Artillery, a regiment of Madras Cavalry and four regiments of Madras Native Infantry, the whole commanded by Brigadier General Shubrick. A short time ago an experiment was tried of substituting a coffee room instead of a canteen for the use of the troops; the result has been highly beneficial, the sale of spirituous liquors being in a great measure superseded by that of beer, tea, and coffee. Next to Nagpore, Saugor is the largest city; it is clean and the Municipal arrangements are good: there is a beautiful lake on the borders of the town, but unfortunately the position of Saugor gives it neither wealth nor trade. The station is situated on a spur of the Vindyan range of hills on one side of the lake which is about a mile in length and three quarters of a mile in extent; on the other side is the city: the houses are all built of stone, and the streets paved with the same. The cantonments are 2,047 feet above the sea, so that, as a station for Europeans, there is not a more healthy one in India. There is a pretty little church, much too small to hold the present congregation, and a large assembly room containing a racket court and a theatre. There are fine public and soldiers' gardens, in which vegetables and fruits of all sorts are procurable,—just now we are indulging in peaches and strawberries. The troops consist of the 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment, commanded by Colonel Turner, who lately commanded a brigade in the Frontier war, two batteries of Artillery, the 4th Madras Cavalry and 29th Madras Infantry. Brigadier General Travers, V.C., who formerly commanded the Bhopal Contingent, commands the brigade, which consists besides of the stations of Jubbulpore, Nowgong, and Nagode. The 97th have been so healthy this last year, that Sir Hugh Rose had advised the Government to build barracks for another European corps: this has just been sanctioned, and after the rains the 91st Highlanders from Jubbulpore will move to Saugor, their place being taken by the Royals from Kamptee. There is a large fort bordering on the lake and city, in which the magazine is quartered: this fort afforded shelter to the Europeans of the station when the 3rd Irregular Cavalry and 42nd Native Infantry mutinied in 1857—the other native infantry corps, the 31st N. I. now the 1st, strange to say, remained staunch, though deserted by their European officers, and did good service in preventing the station from being looted. The only building that was burnt being the Masonic Lodge, which the natives took upon as the residence of *jadoo*. The natives of the city of Saugor are the best dressed and cleanest I have seen in India,—are very fond of jewelry and wear massive gold chains and ear-rings. The town has only once been visited by cholera, but fevers are very prevalent no doubt owing to the miasma from the lake. The natives have the following story, that cholera originated in a village near the old city. When Lord Hastings took the field against the Pindarees in 1817, the division of the grand army under his command was encamped in a grove in Baudlecund, where repose the ashes of Hurdoul Sala under a small shrine. A cow was taken into this grove to be converted into beef for the use of the Europeans. The priest in attendance remonstrated, but in vain, the cow was killed and eaten. The priest complained, and from that day cholera morbus broke out in the camp, and from this central point it is generally understood to have spread all over India. The story of the cow travelled at the same time, and the spirit of Hurdoul Sala was everywhere supposed to be riding in the whirlwind and directing the storm. Up to within the last few years the spirit of Hurdoul Sala has been propitiated only in cholera morbus, but now he is supposed to preside over all kinds of epidemic diseases. Both Hakums and Baids entertain the opinion that cholera is dependant on a *materia morbi*, which should, if possible, be expelled the body, they say it is produced by indigestion, and partly by want of stimulation in the the system—they recommend as treatment that no food should be given at first, and very little to drink, they acknowledge the efficacy of giving cold drinks to the patient, and of keeping him absolutely at rest.

I have mentioned that the city of Saugor occupies two sides of the lake, which is formed by a wall which unites two sandstone hills on the north side. The fort and parts of the town stands upon this wall, which according to tradition was built by a wealthy merchant of the Bunjara caste. After he had finished it the bed of the lake still remained dry, and he was told in a dream, or by a priest, that it would so continue till he should consent to sacrifice his own daughter, then a girl, and the young lad to whom she had been affianced, to the tutelary god of the place. He accordingly built a little shrine in the centre of the valley, which was to become the bed of the lake, put the two children in, and built up the doorway. He had no sooner done so than the whole of the valley became filled with water, and the old merchant, the priest, the masons, and spectators, made their escape with much difficulty. From that time the lake has been inexhaustible; but no living soul of the Bunjara caste has ever since been known to drink of its waters! Certainly all of that caste at present religously avoid drinking the water of the lake, and the old residents of the city tell me that the Bunjaras have always done so since they can remember. I have often thought that in nothing do the Hindoo deities appear more horrible, than in the delight they are supposed to take in their sacrifices—it is everywhere the help-less, the female, and the infant that they seek to devour, and so it was among the ancient Britons and the Phœnicians. Human sacrifices were offered in the city of Saugor during the whole of the Mahratta government up to the year 1800, when they were put a stop to by the local governor, Afsa Sahib, a very humane man, and the Brahmins say that the decline of his family and government arose from this *innovation*. Having already exceeded my space I must bring this letter to a conclusion, leaving till my next to give you a description of the country and ruins round about Saugor.

FOREST RANGER.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

OUDE, 30TH APRIL.

THE Hon'ble George Campbell passed through here the other day, but his visit had nothing to do with the local administration. He has doubtless completed his report on the Administration, Civil and Criminal, of the New Provinces, and not before it was needed. The great desideratum seems to be the paucity of good Judges in the Mofussil, the best being elected for the Sudder Court. Recently two additional Judges have been nominated to bring up the arrears of work in the Court, but it will be very questionable, whether any of those men will be allowed to return to their former positions, the work being quite sufficient in the Sudder Court to give full employment to eight Judges. All these Judges are old Civilians, and no very great improvement will come of an arrangement, where so many men of the same class are concentrated. It would have been much better for the constitution of the Court been more of a mixture, some barrister judges were at least indispensable. We shall watch the result with some anxiety.

Mr. Mayne has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Fyzabad, in the room of Mr. D. Simon, appointed to the Sudder Court. The candidates in Oude must have been surely disappointed. The arrangement, however, seems on the whole to be an equitable one. There was simply a change of officers, one man from Oude going to the North West-Provinces and one from the North-West Provinces coming here. Mr. Mayne distinguished himself during the mutiny, and the Government is desirous, it appears, of rewarding individual merit.

Fires have almost ceased lately; a few men were apprehended, who admitted, it seems, their complicity in these crimes, but the principles or chief instigators are unknown as yet, no *doubt* they will be discovered in due time: we shall then probably be in possession of some political miscourse.

Dr. Carden, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, leaves the station in a day or so. He was a very popular man, unassuming and highly thought of in his profession. His property is to be sold on the 2nd proximo.

It is said that Sir George Cowper, the Judicial Commissioner, goes on privilege leave for three months, and that Mr. St. George Tucker, Commissioner of Seetapoor, will succeed him. Mr. Tucker is a good Judicial officer and an old Civilian.

LAHORE 30TH APRIL.

THE Rev. Isidor Lowenthal, of the Loodiana Mission, the learned Missionary to the Affghans, is no more. Intelligence was received here on Thursday, 28th instant, that he was murdered at Peshawur on the preceding day. The murderer, who accomplished his cruel purpose by shooting his victim, was Mr. Lowenthal's own servant; and beyond this fact, and that the deceased survived only two hours after he was struck, no detailed information of the sad event has been received. Mr. Lowenthal was justly deemed, intellectually, the foremost of the labourers in the Mission field of these parts, and one peculiarly fitted, by his attainments in Oriental learning, to occupy the post assigned to him on the frontiers of Affghanistan.

I have before me the "Report of the Central Committee for the examination of Anglo-Vernacular Mission Schools in the Punjab, held on the 15th, 16th and 17th December 1863." The Central Committee is composed of the following gentlemen:—

President.—D. F. McLeod, Esq., C.B.
Members.—The Rev. J. Newton, the Rev. J. Barton, A. Thomas, Esq., the Rev. C. W. Forman, B. H. Powell, Esq., C.S., and J. A. E. Miller, Esq., *Secretary*.

The Board of Examiners were:—

President.—R. N. Cust, Esq., C.S.
Members.—B. H. Powell, Esq., C.S., A. Thomson, Esq., and J. A. E. Miller, Esq.

The subjoined extract is taken from the introductory remarks of the Secretary:—

"The idea of an annual general examination of Mission Schools, strange to say, was not the product of the Mission field independently, caused by the consciousness of its necessity, but was apparently taken from the Government School examinations of a similar kind held annually in November. Once the Mission Schools entered the lists with the Government Schools, but it was found that the greater familiarity of the latter with the text books used, their constant practice in written examinations, and the rigorous exclusion of religious knowledge from the subjects of examination, placed Mission scholars at a serious disadvantage. It was therefore thought that greater benefit would ensue were a separate examination to be held annually for Mission Schools in which the Bible should have a prominent place. The idea first assumed a definite shape in a Circular drawn up by the Revd. Mr. Barton of Umritsar in July last. The opinions of all the Missionaries in the Punjab who have English Schools were taken upon the suggestions made, and a Committee of Missionaries and Laymen was appointed to carry out a scheme for a general examination to be held in November. Their first meeting was held in September. A programme was drawn up and the principles of action were resolved upon. The time for the examination was eventually fixed for the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December 1863. These dates were adhered to. Shortly before the examination took place a Circular explaining its objects and soliciting aid was sent to all the principal residents in the Punjab. Each was accompanied by a copy of the programme. The response to this appeal was immediate and hearty. Though the number of the contributors was small, their liberality was such as to call for the sincere thanks of the promoters of the scheme and of the Committee, who at once found a sum placed at their disposal which would enable them to distribute prizes on a most extensive scale. Papers consisting of ten questions each on the Old Testament, the New Testament, English Language, Geography, History, Mathematics, and Drawing were prepared by the Rev. J. Barton of Umritsar and the Rev. C. W. Forman of Lahore, and printed at the Mission Press, Lahore. Umritsar, Lahore, Loodiana, Umballa, Jullundhur, Peshawur, Mooltan, Kanpoorthala, Kangra, and Rawul Pindee. The Jhelum School did not take part in the examination owing to the unavoidable absence of the Missionary Superintendent at the time. The Jullundhur School withdrew at the last moment. The remaining nine Schools were duly examined, and the papers of the Scholars were forwarded to the Central Committee. The number of boys examined was 133."

The general examination of Mission schools is the first of its kind and, of course, experimental. "One of the fruits to be expected from this undertaking is that the necessity of having so ne uniform system of teaching and some uniform set of school books will be felt by all the Missionaries who have taken part in it." In keeping with this remark are one or two suggestions of the Examiners, some of which may be briefly noticed. In teaching geography it was recommended that little or no recourse be had to the class-book; that "the teacher should store his own mind with interesting information regarding the places forming the subject of study and should impart it to the boys in the form of a narrative or lecture, illustrated by maps and diagrams, and with occasional historical reference."

The late Lord Canning, when at Lahore, asked one of the boys of the Lahore Mission school whether the English county of York was larger than the Punjab, and received an answer in the affirmative! Not less amusing is it to learn that at the examination held in December last "most boys seemed to be under the impression that India consisted entirely of the Punjab, Cashmere, and Agra."

On Bible-teaching the Report presents these suggestions:—

"Read on a steady and defined system, avoid all discursive reading of the Scriptures, as far as the regular classes are concerned. Encourage the pupils to enquire for themselves on points that are not clear. In teaching too often take for granted that what is meaning in such a passage is clear, and therefore do not explain it. If we encourage our pupils and allow them freely to ask questions, to object and discuss, we at once get a firmer knowledge inculcated in them, a greater interest in the subject excited, and there will be a perception of the influence the subject has on ourselves, and of our anxiety to make it plain, which will arouse to enquiry the indolent or the uninterested.

Avoid long lectures in teaching—question and answer keeps up the interest and enlivens the lesson Help the pupils to work out answers for themselves, *e.g.*, if they cannot answer the question at once, ask another, the answer of which will be a step towards the original one, and so on. Encourage the illustration of every point by texts of other Scriptures. Encourage and practice the committing passages of Scripture to memory both in English and especially in the vernacular. Lastly, commence the Scripture lesson by prayer,—prayer of the teacher and of his students, prayer for the Holy Spirit to guide in the explanations offered, and to apply the lessons set forth; the teacher may fill the head, he cannot change the heart—that is the Spirit's work. Let this work be invoked—the object of Bible teaching is not scholarship but conversion of heart."

The remarks of the Examiner in History I give entire:—

"The History papers were, I imagine, the most unsatisfactory of all. This is easily accounted for. No two schools, perhaps, follow the same course of study; some reading the History of India first, others Ancient History, while a few begin with the History of England. The examiners were therefore unable to give anything like a progressive arrangement to their questions, and no doubt in some schools boys of the third grade would have got on better with the paper of the first grade.

"I may here mention what I consider the best course. History, like Geography, should begin at home. We do not possess a school history of the Punjab, however, and the compilation of such a work is more difficult than any one who has not tried it could suppose. It consists of mere detached facts whose relation to each other it is almost impossible to trace. In fact, within the limits of a school book little beyond a bare chronology could be given, and this would prove so dry that it would be very difficult to get students to take any interest in it. The teacher's next resource is the History of India of which two very good text books have lately appeared, one by the C. L. S. Society, the other by the Revd. R. Hunter, late of Nagpore, and published by Nelson and Son. The pupil's attention should be specially directed to events that have occurred in the Punjab, for it is of far more importance that boys in this province should be well acquainted with the careers of Mahomed of Ghuzni, or Akbar Khan, than with those of Julius Cæsar or Oliver Cromwell. I have been led to make these remarks by the circumstance that not one of the examinees knew anything about the Battle of Panipat, although a turning point in Indian History and happening on the borders of the Punjab proper. After being well grounded in the History of India, when the pupil is able to form a tolerable idea of a state of things totally different from anything he has seen, it will be quite time enough to go on with the History of Greece or Rome. If the result of this examination be to lead Missionaries to hold something similar every year it is absolutely necessary to fix on some course of History to be adopted in all schools. The same thing is also desirable in other subjects, and seeing there is a series of works prepared for the Christian Vernacular Education Society, in many respects undoubtedly superior to all others, it might be well to introduce them generally."

I trust this communication may interest some of your readers.

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that a severe shock of earthquake was felt on the 29th ultimo, at about 12 o'clock noon, at Dhundooka, near Ahmedabad.

WE understand that Mr. Premchund Roychund, the wealthy broker, intends to build a hospital at Dhollera for the benefit of the poor of that district.

A PARSEE named Fallonjee Pestonjee was fined by F. L. Brown, Esq., the third Magistrate of Police, on Friday last, in the sum of twenty-five rupees, for selling liquor without a license.

WE learn from the *Overland China Mail*, that the *Tynemouth*, a steamer of 1,200 tons burthen, had been taken up in Hong-Kong for the purpose of bringing coolies to Bombay.

WE learn that the ship *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, of about 547 tons, bound to Muscat, has been obliged to put back, having sprung a leak at sea. She had about six feet of water in her hold when she came up to town. —*Englishman*.

IT is said that Messrs. Richard Willis and James Percy Leith, of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are about to join the Board of Directors of the Bank of India in place of Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy and Kessowjee Naique who retire.

WE are sorry to learn from a native paper that a boat while entering the port of Jaygur was capsized. She was laden with 150 persons, out of which about 50 were rescued from a watery grave. No trace of the missing bodies has yet been found out.

MR. J. BUCKLEY, Cotton Inspector for Bombay, and Mr. F. King, Chief Resident Engineer of the Vehar Water Works, have announced themselves as candidates for the seats in the Municipal Commission vacant by the death of Major Curtis and the retirement of Mr. Hutchinson.

ANOTHER native journal says that several native cotton merchants have raised a fund amounting to about Rs. 10,000, which, with the subscription to be hereafter raised is intended to be presented in the shape of a purse to our late acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Charles Forjett.

MR. NANABHOY HARIDASS, one of the pleaders of the Bombay Small Cause and Police Courts, has obtained the degree of LL.B. in the recent examination of the Madras University. Mr. Nanabhoy was sometime ago "plucked" by the Bombay Examiners, and went to Madras to have his revenge!

A BRACAS took place in the afternoon of Saturday last, near the Colaba Cotton Press, amongst a number of Hindoo cotton merchants. The cause of the disturbance was the non-delivery of cotton according to the agreement, and from words they came to blows when the police interfered and dispersed the mob with their staves,—and a liberal application of *gallee*.

MR. STEENEVARA MOODLIAR and two hundred and twenty-five others, residing in the Town of Madras and its suburbs, have petitioned the Legislative Council of that Presidency against the faulty and defective constitution of the Municipal Commission, and have recommended that the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation Act should be extended to Madras.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held on Thursday, the 9th of June, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of rescinding the Resolution passed at the special general meeting of Proprietors held on the 7th March last, and to substitute therefor one authorising the issue of one new Share for each old Share in place of one for every two as formerly resolved.

SOME time ago the Managing Committee of the Parsee Girls' School wrote in to the Government, soliciting the grant to them of a piece of ground near Rampart Row for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the school. We now learn that the Government have ordered the Rampart Removal Committee to grant the Committee a suitable site for the erection of a building for their school.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Parell Gardens this evening:—

Overture (Op)—"Time"	Suppe.
Selection (Op)—"Attila"	Verdi.
Waltz.—"Satanella"	Laurent.
Concertino pour le Cornet	Muller.
Quadrille.—"Dinorah."	
Galop.—"Le Postillon"	Zabel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE following promotions in the Medical Department have been made subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals F. S. Arnott, M.D., to be Inspector General of Hospitals, from the 13th February 1864, vice Mackenzie, retired.

Surgeon Major D Costelloe, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals from 13th February 1864, vice Arnott, promoted.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Charles James Sylvester, M.D., to be Surgeon from 13th February 1864, vice Costelloe, promoted.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.—Agreeably to invitation, the friends of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, late an interpreter of the High Court, met on the afternoon of Saturday last the 7th instant, at the bungalow of Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq., at Camballa, in order to vote a testimonial in recognition of the valuable services of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee in the cause of native reform and education. Mr. Beejeebhoy Hormusjee Settna occ

that, had the defendant, Mr. Dwyer, got a release he would have been able to obey the order of the Court without the least difficulty, and that the plaintiff's conduct in having sent around persons to injure the defendant's credit, tended to increase the difficulty.

The affidavits of defendant were then read by the learned counsel, which showed the conduct of the defendant throughout. How it was that the partner in China was a "mere tool of the plaintiff's, and residing there for his own benefit though repeatedly written to by defendant (Mr. Dwyer), begging him to return and assist in the business; and that when the defendant protested against the balance sheet, it having been cooked by the plaintiff so as to bring the defendant on the debit side, and finding that the defendant would not put up with this shuffling no longer, placed the matter in the hands of his solicitor. The plaintiff, for the purpose of ruining the defendant's share in the business applied for an injunction, and did all he possibly could to damage defendant's character. The learned counsel after severely denouncing the vindictive conduct of the plaintiff throughout, stated that his client would prefer the injunction to agreeing to provide securities who required for their services two-thirds of the profits; or to having a receiver appointed.

His Lordship on referring to the order of the 19th in which it is stated that good security was to be given in the sum of Rs. 28,000, said that it was intended the defendant (Mr. Dwyer) was to give security for the difference between the value of the stock in trade and the plaintiff's claim, some Rs. 13,000. The securities were immediately furnished, and the business is to be continued by the defendant Mr. Dwyer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—If Mr. Robert Knight is unable to deny the charge brought against him by Mr. Charman in Friday's *Bombay Gazette*, then I do hope we shall hear no more from him about "unscrupulous journalism," which is a pet phrase of his; nor about the morality of the press, venal, corrupt, &c. Rather let him mend the error of his ways before he again take to insulting the community with leading articles of the nature he has hitherto been gulling the public.

I am a subscriber to the *Times of India*, and intend to read out my subscription. At the expiration of that period, however, this thoroughly moral journal will know me no more as

Bombay, 7th May. A DUPED SUBSCRIBER.

THE WEEK.

(From the Bombay Saturday Review.)

THE week has been remarkable for the development of that spirit of interest in public affairs which has of late become one of the most hopeful signs of the progress of Bombay. In the first place, the Chamber of Commerce has had a meeting to discuss the causes of the disgraceful break-down of the G. I. P. Railway, and to devise means for compelling the Railway Company to do the work in consideration of which it is high ly paid by the people of India. We do not propose here to discuss the value of the several remedies suggested; but what we would point out is the free tone of criticism adopted by all the speakers (including the Hon. Mr. Cassels) and the unusual vigour with which Government interference in such matters was denounced. It is a significant fact that at this indignation meeting there was present not one gentleman representing any of those three great houses of Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Nicol & Co., and Grey & Co., which the Government of the day or the Secretaries to Government invariably speak of and deal with as if they alone constituted the mercantile community of Bombay. No doubt, more profitable and important work than attacking the Railway Company kept these gentlemen at home; and it is indeed understood that some of them were much too busily engaged in allotting the shares of the Bank Bay Reclamation Company (Limited) to be able to attend to anything else. By the way, with reference to this Back Bay Company, may we ask when the correspondence that has passed between the Secretary of State and the Bombay Government on the subject, since the scheme was noticed in the newspapers, is to be published? The Government of Bombay are bound, in defence of their own good name, to publish correspondence on which they must rely for a justification of the part they have taken in a transaction which has been openly stigmatized as "a job" of the greatest magnitude. We are curious also to learn what are the reasons which have induced the Government itself to take up so large a proportion as one-fifth (we believe) of the total number of shares.

The Chamber of Commerce has, however, been outdone by the Bench of Justices, who have shown this week as much industry, zeal, and knowledge of the requirements of the town, in discussing the constitution of the new Municipality, as is ever displayed by the representatives of the ratepayers in any English borough. The proposal to nominate a Town Council, consisting of members of the Bench, to manage Municipal affairs, was perhaps somewhat premature; but the intention of those who brought it forward was probably not so much to carry their point (for success they knew was almost hopeless) as to indicate what ought to be aimed at in reforming the Municipality, and to set people thinking about the principles of self-government and make them prepared to welcome radical changes at some not distant period. The result of Thursday's and Friday's discussions gives us good assurance of the ultimate attainment of the end we have in view. The Justices have at all events firmly asserted their distinction to keep the control of the affairs of the town in their own hands; and Government will hardly venture to oppose a resolution passed after full debate by a majority of the largest meeting of the Bench we have ever seen in Bombay. It is but an act of justice to the Hon. Mr. Cassels, who proposed the original resolutions, to express our admiration of the patience, good temper, and ability with which, almost unsupported, he performed the very difficult task of explaining and defending each resolution through a two days' harassing discussion.

Dr. Giraud took occasion, at the meeting of the Bench yesterday, to refer to the controversy between himself and Mr. Forjett on the question of the removal of the street sweepings, and to congratulate himself on the support given to his own views as to the insalubrity of Bombay by Dr. Leith, in the valuable report just published. He also declared that the charge of having been guilty of "vulgar exaggeration" in his lecture had given him "great pain," but, nevertheless, he went on to speak of Mr. Forjett in a way that was hardly consistent with the rules of justice or good breeding. For our part, we are inclined to agree with Dr. Ballingall, who in a short and sensible speech, maintained that the advantages of having a medical man "attached to the municipality" are greatly exaggerated, and that all necessary sanitary measures can be carried out by an energetic Commissioner. So far as our experience goes, public-spirited doctors are themselves one of the chief nuisances in Bombay.

TO THE REVEREND DR. WILSON, D.D., BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Saturday Review.

MY DEAR DR. WILSON,—I wish to thank you publicly for a very kind and graceful assurance which you were good enough to give me the other day, when you waited with the Missionary Deputation on His Excellency the Governor.

You will remember that, on allusion being made to certain extracts from my official reports which were construed as showing an unfriendly feeling towards Missionary schools in India, Sir Bartle Frere reminded the speaker of the constant and long continued attacks which have been made upon me for years past and which, he said, should in fairness be taken into consideration before condemning me for occasional "asperity" of language in dealing with the controversy between Missionary and Secular Schools.

After the Deputation had risen you came to me, and, with a warmth for which I was and am very grateful, disclaimed for yourself any share or sympathy in the attacks upon me to which Sir Bartle Frere had referred. I received your kind assurance with the more undoubting confidence because our intercourse has always been marked with mutual friendliness and respect. "And your excellent colleague the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, who was also my friend while he was in India, was kind enough to write to me before his departure to acknowledge the uniform good understanding which had prevailed between himself and the Educational Department under my administration. He contrasted this pleasant state of things with the mutual repulsion and even hostility which had marked the relations between the Missionaries and the late Board of Education.

That there are and always have been questions of policy on which you and your reverend associates differ with the Educational Department, must be admitted. I cannot properly discuss these questions because I am a mere servant of the Government, employed to do a particular work under their orders. The fundamental principle of that work is Religious Neutrality (which, to be sure, the Christian Vernacular Society denounces as "delusive and impracticable") and I have also to guide me the very pointed resolution of the Local Government on the political objections to Grants-in-Aid to Missionary schools, the purport of which no doubt you well remember, but which, strangely enough, is not quoted in any of the Memorials which complain of the Educational authorities.

My private opinions on these subjects concern myself alone. It may be assumed indeed that I should not remain in my office if I had serious objections to carry out the policy dictated by my superiors. But it is neither just nor generous (so I understand you yourself feel) to attempt to saddle me personally with the odium of an unpopular policy.

I am however grieved to observe that some phrases in my official writing have seemed to your friends and perhaps yourself to be "discourteous" to Missionary enterprise. I may have written unskilfully, but I confess on looking at the extracts complained of I do not see that they are fairly open to this censure. The word "proselytizing" is particularly objected to as a term applied to Missionary schools. It is affirmed that Dr. Johnson has in his Dictionary pronounced "proselyte" to be a "bad word." I have not verified the reference, for I think it sufficient to state that I manifestly did not use the word in any bad sense. (I need not remind you that it is used without any bad sense in the Authorized Translation of the Bible.) I wished to employ a term which should apply equally to all schools, whatever their creed whose fundamental or main object is to change the religion of the pupils. If it is offensive to use the term "proselytizing" of such schools I pray that I may be provided with some other epithet to which objection cannot be made and I will employ it exclusively in future.

I have but one more word to say. The extreme sensitiveness indicated by this piece of verbal criticism should surely be accompanied by an equal sensitiveness towards the feelings of others. I have for years been silent under those bitter and disingenuous attacks which Sir Bartle Frere referred to and which you so warmly disclaimed. Pray turn to the passage in my report from which that phrase "effectually weeded of all Christian allusions" is borrowed, and judge for yourself of the honesty of applying it to my little reading books. The last man in the world who should dare to charge me with "discourtesy" is the person who signs the paper to which I refer —the Agent of the Christian Vernacular Society. His own conscience, if he looks back at his career, should tell him this. I do not choose to take the public into my confidence and I shall indulge in no theological phrases, but when I compare the deeds and words of my accusers with the Christian standards of Justice, Veracity, and Charity, I feel that I can appeal without distrust from the petty verdicts of contemporary cliques to that higher tribunal which will permanently judge between me and them. With sincere regard, I am, my dear Dr. Wilson, yours faithfully, EDWARD I. HOWARD.

Bombay, 6th May 1864.

BENGAL.

THE Budget system, which was hitherto confined to the Government Offices only has now been extended to the Railway Department. Instructions, we hear, have lately been issued to the Railway Authorities to submit to Government a statement of their financial requirements from the Treasury, at the commencement of every Official year.—*Hurkaru, April* 28.

WE hear that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has cancelled the nomination of Colonel Haly, of H. M.'s 38th Regiment, to the command of the Lucknow Division, in succession to Major General McDuff, proceeding to England, and has appointed Major General A. Beecher, lately commanding the Presidency Division, to the vacant command. Major General Beecher ought to become accustomed to vicissitudes of temperature, as he came down from Simla to command the Presidency Division last year, in even hotter weather than now prevails and just at this time the transition from the hills to Lucknow must be somewhat impressive. We hear that Colonel Haly's disappointment, and Major General Beecher's appointment, owe their origin to considerations of economy.—*Id.*

THERE are very strong rumours indeed about, to the effect that an early increase to the Native Army of Bengal is to be made; it being also stated, and probably with truth, that the number of Regiments now on the list has been found insufficient for the duties to be performed. It is also said that the new Regiments to be added to the Army will be exclusively Poorbheeas, or natives of Hindoostan Proper, like our old Pandies, and that no more Sikhs, or Punjabees of any class or caste, will be brought under our standards.—*Id., April* 29.

AT last, we believe, the Indian officers and soldiers, formerly in the Company's service, are about to make a move out of India; as we learn that the Head-quarters and two Batteries of the 2nd Royal Horse Brigade, Artillery, will leave for England in the coming cold season. Several officers of the Brigade are already in England, and others are holding high appointments here, which they will have to relinquish, that is, if they belong to the Batteries which quit the country. The change will be a trying one for the *goondam* Company's officers; but it must have come some time, and it is as well now as at any other. There are six Medical officers of the Indian Service attached to the Brigade, one Surgeon, and five Assistant Surgeons; and as the Company's Medical officers cannot as yet go on "general duty," those belonging to the departing Batteries will be left behind, and their places will be taken by Royal Medical officers. We believe, that none of the new Infantry or Cavalry Regiments will be disturbed for some time to come; but the Bengal Military Authorities conceived that there were good and important reasons beginning to detach the Amalgamated Artillery from the soil of India; and hence the move. *Id.*

THREE men were seized at Howrah on the 26th engaged in sweating rupees. They were caught in the act by Mr. Reily, the special inspector of the detective force. It appears that these men are professionals, and receive cash from *dalals* or brokers for the purpose of sweating it with nitric acid. They take a pellicle off the rupee and return the whole to their employers, receiving a percentage for their trouble. The day before they were caught they had just finished the work on Rs. 400 for some one in Calcutta. The three men have been handed over to the sessions at Howrah.—*Englishman, April* 29.

WE hear that about the 15th of April, in the hill tracts of Orissa, a great fight has taken place between the inhabitants of the villages of Jypore and Taloung, over the body of a woman that the Taloungees were carrying off to sacrifice. The head man of Jypore having bound himself to government to oppose this practice, appears to have loyally carried out his engagement. The chief of Taloung vowed to sacrifice to the goddess his sister if she would bless him with offspring. On a child being born to him he proceeded to drag his sister, a woman of some fifty years of age, to the altar. The Jypores interfered and prevented the sacrifice: they rescued the woman, but did not succeed in asking the ringleaders on the other side.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

COLONEL WALKER reports that great progress has been made with the Coonoor Ghat trace which has been pegged out in some places. The Government have allowed Lieutenant Law's services to be retained by Colonel Walker until the work is finished, which will not be for a long time to come. The amount to be expended on this Ghat during the forthcoming year is forty thousand rupees, already the local labour market has been affected and in order to prevent any inconvenience arising to the planters, &c. arrangements have been made to obtain a company from the Tambucherry Ghaut.—*Athenæum and Daily News, May* 3.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT gives us extreme pleasure to hear that Jaoree Singh, the alleged murderer of Mr. W. Moore near Gopeegunge, during the mutinies, has been apprehended on a special warrant issued by the Magistrate of Benares, on information applied by Mr. Goad, District Superintendent of Police. Jaoree Singh, when arrested, was in the service of the Bettiah Raja, at Bettiah, unknown, it is to be hoped, to the Raja. A reward of three thousand rupees had been offered for his apprehension.—*Allahabad Observer, May* 3.

EARLY on Friday morning last, the Meerut Artillery Institute was completely destroyed by fire. The men have suffered a heavy loss, every thing belonging to the building, including their theatrical scenery and properties, having been burnt. Colonel Huyshe, we find, has not only promptly cleared another building, but the men have energetically set about getting funds together amongst themselves, to enable them to carry on a temporary Institute.

In the late order by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, no mention is made of the "perfection to which the Reading and Recreation rooms, and every kind of amusement, had been brought in the Artillery at Meerut," and we sincerely regret even the temporary loss of so valuable an institution, where the Artillerymen of this station have for so long a period been able to find rational amusement and comfortable accommodation during their long evening.—*Mofussilite, May* 3.

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail, April 15.)

THE Taeping rebellion is still the chief subject of interest in China. In our last Overland Summary we spoke of the surrender of Li-yang and Kintang. The announcement that the latter city had surrendered was premature. The garrison, it is true, had expressed their intention and willingness to surrender, but unfortunately, the Imporialist forces who were to have kept Chang-chow-foo in check and its garrison employed while Gordon operated against Kintang, fell back upon Woosih three days before Kintang was attacked. That city was therefore strongly reinforced from Chang-chow-foo very shortly before Colonel Gordon appeared in front of it. The Rebel force thus thrown into a city which was about to have surrendered consisted of men from the Two Kwang (Kwangtung and Kwangsi), and are the most hardened of all the Taeping troops. These are what may be termed the original Rebels, and are the men who made all the mischief. They are brave, remorseless, and cruel beyond anything ever recorded of their opponents. Colonel Gordon's force has witnessed the most bitter evidences of this in children slain and young girls shamefully mutilated.

The Taepings proper are gradually losing the districts which they originally wrested from the Imperialists and which they professed to consider their own property. The people under their abhorred sway have been variously treated. The young and strong have been pressed into military service, while the old men and the children have been put to death. Upon women of the most shameless character have been exercised, as is proved by the appearance of the dead bodies everywhere to be met with. The country people have, to a man been only too glad to see hopes of delivery from such rule, and have welcomed Gordon wherever he appeared.

Gordon is a host in himself. His name is a terror to the rebels. Upon his approach to Kintang with the Imperialist troops in a strikingly example of perseverance in a good cause.

His refusal of honour or emoluments place his motives above suspicion, and it is greatly to be desired that his arduous labours in the cause of humanity may eventually bear good fruit.

From Japan we have no definite news of importance. The Tycoon and Mikado are said to be on good terms, and the foreign question still engages the serious attention of native statesmen.

The intelligence from Shanghae is purely local. The steamer *Tsatlee* has been restored to her owners Messrs. Russell & Co., and the pirates who took her have been committed to gaol; those belonging to American jurisdiction have already made their escape from prison, a fact which casts a stigma upon the U. S. gaol authorities.—Bulkley, the murder of Captain Mc Kinson, has been executed. Robberies of a daring kind are still recorded, the Cantonese who infest the settlement being the chief offenders.

From Pecking and the Northern Ports we have no particular news. All is quiet at the different ports on the Yang-tsze.

The city of Hangchow, which has been for nearly three years in Rebel possession, fell to the Imperialist on the 31st ultimo. It will be remembered that this large city was the scene of fearful Taeping cruelties at the time of its capture. This success, as well as General Ching's at Kia-shing forms a kind of set off to the slight reverses which Colonel Gordon's force has been sustaining. We think that the Rebel cause is now hopeless, though it may require years yet to extinguish the embers.

From the Southern ports we have no political intelligence. Some correspondence with regard to the Customs at Fuhchau has been published. The Commissioner there has been endeavouring to oblige the traders, but has not succeeded, and both parties have lost their temper as well as their judgment in consequence.

At Canton and Macao matters go on as usual.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The Compagnie des Messageries Imperiales Steamer *Cambodge*, with dates to the 19th February, arrived here on the 2nd instant, followed by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo* on the 11th, with dates to the 26th and despatches to the 29th of February.

SHANGHAE, 8TH APRIL, 1864.

IMPORTS.—Money is still very scarce among the Chinese, and the Import market consequently continues inactive. With the exception of some speculative transactions in Gray and White Shirtings, which have been settled at an advance of 5 to 10 candareens, there has not been much done in British Cotton Goods, and prices generally unchanged. In American Cottons there has been but few sales, at high figures, with light stocks. Woollens are unaltered. In metals there is some demand for Pig Iron, prices remaining the same as before. There has been some business done in Rice at slightly lower rates. Sugar declining with large stocks.

OPIUM.—Malwa.—The unexpected quantity brought up by the last mail steamer caused the native dealers who are large holders to offer their former purchases at a reduction of Tls. 25 to 30, which has had a very unfavourable effect on the market, and the drug is now quoted at Tls. 535 to 540. Patna is much neglected, and the few sales effected have been at a decline of Tls. 10 on Old, and Tls. 5 on New. The settlements since last dates are 350 chests Malwa at Tls. 535 to 540 and 240 chests Patna at Tls. 450 for Old, and Tls. 410 for New. Stocks, Malwa 2230 chests, Patna 780 chests.

Raw Cotton.—The market has been very fluctuating, but towards the close prices tended upwards. The settlements are estimated at about 1,000 bales, principally at Tls. 20.5. Stock light and generally inferior.

Exchange—Has advanced, closing at 6 months Bank Bill 6s. 9d. to 6s. 9¼d.; Private Bills, 6s. 5½d. to 6s. 6d. On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 393, on Calcutta, Rs. 302 per 100 Taels.

Freights.—To London, Tea £4, 5 to 4, 10, Silk £4, 15, Cotton £3, 15, to 4 per ton of 50 feet. To New York, Teas £4, and Silk £6 per ton of 40 feet.

Vessels Loading.—For London, 'Osborne House,' 'Beuvoirlie,' and steamer 'Rajah.' For Liverpool, 'Express,' 'Helvellyn,' 'May Flower,' 'Unrivalled,' and 'Elizabeth Nicholson.' For New York, 'Anita,' and 'Saxon.'

CANTON, 12TH APRIL.

IMPORTS.—There has been little or nothing doing in Imports, dulness continuing in all branches of trade. There is no material change in Cotton Goods, while Woollens have nominally declined. Lead and Quicksilver have again given way. Rice has declined 5 cents. Raw Cotton advanced 5 mace.

Freights.—To London, £4-10 per ton.

Vessel Loading.—For London, 'Bahia.'

HONGKONG, 14TH APRIL.

IMPORTS.—The transactions in Cotton Goods have been almost entirely speculative, the Chinese showing no inclination to purchase. There has been three arrivals from England during the fortnight and stocks are now becoming heavy when compared with the present rate of consumption. In Cotton Yarn there is no change. 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings are about 10 cents a piece higher. There has been nothing done in White Shirtings, and neither in them nor in Fancy Cotton Goods is there any change in prices. T. cloths have been placed at slightly lower rates. Woollens are not receiving much attention, but prices are not materially affected. In metals there is not much doing. Lead has not improved. Nail Rod Iron rather higher. Some business has been done in Tin Plates at an advance of 25 cents. The speculative demand for Raw Cotton has almost ceased, but under the influence of home advices, prices have advanced slightly. Rice has declined 5 cents per picul.

Raw Cotton.—Shanghae, $33 to 34. Ningpo, $35 to 36 per picul; sales 4,250 bales. Japan, $36 to 37 per picul; sales 600 bales.

Freights.—To England, £4, 10 per ton of 50 cubic feet, To New York, 16 dirs per ton of 40 feet.

Vessels Loading.—For London, 'Chandernagore, and Aunt Lizzie.' For Liverpool, 'Glencoe,' and 'Glenlee.'

Exchange.—On London 6 months' sight, Banks Bills, 4/9½; Private Bills, 4/10; with Documents, 4/10. On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 236, on Calcutta, Rs. 236. Syces of 100 Touch, 4½ per cent. premium. Gold Leaf of 100 Touch, 22.50 dlrs. per Tael. Bar Silver, 5½ per cent. premium.

SHIPPING CHARTERS & SETTLEMENTS.

(From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular)

Since our last advices under date 31st ultimo, we have but a limited amount of business in tonnage to report, yet we have been fully entertained, and there is still an upward tendency, with a moderate demand. The rates offering at Singapore for Rice freights to Europe will doubtless draw off many of the vessels now there which have lain here so long, although native hongs have recommenced chartering under that flag here for California at reduced rates. Rates for the Rice Ports have advanced slightly, for coast a little depression. Shanghae vessels suitable for the London Tea-trade were in demand at fair rates; for Northern Ports small vessels were meeting with good employment. At Manila all the tonnage in port had been taken up. Actual settlements here have been:—

Great Britain and Continent.

'Glencoe,' Brit. ship, 746 tons, hence to Liverpool at £4.5 per ton.

'Nouvelle Antoinette,' French barque, 430 tons, hence to Havre *via* Manilla, francs 80,000, if to London, 20 per cent. additional.

'Chandernagore,' Brit. barque, 564 tons, on the berth for London at £5.

'Elinor,' Brit. ship, 825 tons, on the berth to Liverpool, at £4.10 per ton.

'Bahia,' Brit. ship, 566 tons, Whampoa to London £4.10 per ton.

'Chance,' Brit. barque, Hulo to Falmouth, for orders, U. Kingdom £4.10, Continent £4.15.

United States.

'Malay,' Am. ship, 860 tons, hence to San Francisco, at $6 per ton.

'Neimen,' Brit. steamer, on the berth, Whampoa to New York, £4 per ton.

Southern Ports.

'Tynemouth,' Brit. steamer, 1200 tons, hence to Bombay, with Coolies, drls 30 per head.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

Charles Jamieson's Opium Circular, dated Hongkong 13th April, 1864, says:—

I issued my last Opium Report on the 30th ultimo, and therein mentioned the Market as having been excited owing to the non-arrival of the str. *Lightning* since which time prices have fluctuated considerably with a downward tendency.

PATNA.—Was last quoted at drs 520 per chest. but fell immediately on arrivals taking place to drs 500, when buyers readily came into the Market causing an improvement, and prices has since rallied to its present quotation of dlrs 485 per chest. Large clearances having recently taken place.

BENARES.—Has been in fair demand, dlrs. 15 a 17½ per chest lower than Patna, the closing rate of to-day being dlrs. 470 per chest.

MALWA.—The business has been confined principally to Export since my last, very little local demand occurring Foreigners have lately purchased at dlrs. 670 per chest, about the closing rate of this day.

EXPORT.—Owing to reduced stock, the holders are firm and quotations are now dlrs. 520 a 530 per picul.

PERSIAN.—A small business is reported to have been done at dlrs. 545 a 550 per picul. Imports have been 51 cases.

The following is from Messrs. Sharp & Co.'s Circular:—

GOLD.—The total receipts during the fortnight have been equal to a little over three lakhs and a quarter of dollars' worth. The amounts exported including the remittances per *China* on the 1st instant, and excluding those to leave by the *Behar* to-morrow exceed nine lakhs of dollars. This bullion has improved in value upon our last quotation.

SILVER.—About a lakh and a quarter has been received, and nearly two lakhs have been sent away. The transactions here have been very trifling, and the price is almost nominal.

DOLLAR CURRENCY.—Including arrivals by French and English Mails we have received six hundred and seventy thousand dollars here shipped over the two months and ninety thousand. A better market has been found for clean coin during the last day or two.

DISCOUNTS AND MORTGAGES.—Mortgages of first-class landed property have been effected at 10 per cent. Own acceptances have been taken up under discount of eight, and general first-class endorsements at nine per cent. These rates are more favourable for the borrower than those last reported.

EXCHANGE.—Commercial paper has been scarce, and the amount of business therein is believed to have been small, as usual at this season. A good demand has existed upon India, and the rate has receded to quotations.

SINGAPORE.

THE "RIFLEMAN'S" SURVEYS.—The following result of the *Rifleman's* recent cruise, is published here for general information.

RICHARDSON ROCK-DURIAN STRAITS.—This is a dangerous coral rock of small extent, lying off False Durian Island, on which the ship *Harry Puddemsay*, Captain Richardson, struck in May 1863. It dries 2½ fathoms at low water Springs tides, and is about a cables' length in extent. From it the Peak False Durian bears .....N. 78 W. 2. 25 miles.
Rocky Islet.....S. 9. E. O. 87 ,,
North Brother.....N. 80 E. 2. 75 ,,
Middle Brother.....S. 57 E. 4. 02 ,,
Round it, and between it and the shore are 7 to 10 fathoms.

ALLANG TIEGA ISLAND—LINGA AND SINKEP CHANNELS.—There having been some rocks lately reported in this locality, we made a complete survey of these Islands. They consist of five small Islets, and some rocks above water, and are correctly described in Horsburgh page 207. The soundings round them are generally very regular. Not far from them exist two pinnacle rocks.—The Atkin and Speke.

ATKIN ROCK.—Is a pinnacle which uncovers at ebb, and on which the brigantine *Bob Tail Nag*, Captain Atkin, struck in May 1863. The rock is about the size of a ships launch at low water, and has deep water all round it; when covered

CEYLON.

The south-west monsoon is fully upon us now. During the fortnight we have had a series of thunder-storms with heavy rain. Still there has been no slackening in the export of our great staple. Seven ships have sailed, all for London, with very nearly 40,000 cwts. of coffee. The total export to date is 470,000 cwts., only 11,000 of a decrease on the previous season; and seeing the figure at which we have arrived and remembering that there are yet five months of the season to run, we feel perfectly safe in adhering to our estimate of 600,000 cwts. at least, as the total out-turn of the season 1863-64.

The Railway.—The accounts of the progress of this work continue very satisfactory. The Singhalese holidays occurring in this month of April have kept away large numbers of that class of men, employed chiefly under contracts and principally on the upper part of the line: but they are now returning. The station arrangements at Colombo are in full progress and two Locomotive Engines are now in working order; their journeying is necessarily short owing to the interruption at the Kalany river, but we learn that the completion of the bridge is only waiting the arrival of another ship with part of the iron-work.

The permanent way is in part laid up to the 17th mile; and the heavy rains and floods of the last few weeks have been of benefit in consolidating the embankments.

It is matter for regret that from the 30th to the 50th mile, the neighbourhood of the Maha Oya, has maintained its character for unhealthiness at this season of the year; several of the Government Engineers and of the Contractor's Staff have been laid up with fever and compelled to seek a change in Colombo or elsewhere to recruit; and amongst the native population nearly every house is full of sick, suffering from fever. We trust however that when the rains have thoroughly set in, the climate of that district will improve and active operations be again resumed.

It is satisfactory to know that the tunnel before reaching Ambepusse is in full progress; and there is no fear that next year at this time the public will have the opportunity of making part of the journey to Kandy by the most comfortable and expeditious mode of conveyance, the "Railway."—*Colombo Observer, April* 30.

THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY.—We learn that this Company has purchased the two houses belonging to Mr. John Black at Galle, situated opposite the Church, for £4,500; and that of Mr. J. L. Vanderspar adjoining them for £2,500. The choice is excellent, and the site is superior. Building operations will, no doubt, shortly be commenced.—*Id.*

KIDNAPPING IRISHMEN.

(From the London Review, April 2.)

WHILE the sympathies of the majority of Englishmen have been on the side of the Confederates, it is well known that in Ireland the Federals have carried the day in the good wishes of the people, not without some ground. The Irish Exodus has set mainly in the direction of the United States, and Irishmen in hundreds of thousands have found there a field for their industry and a home which the poverty of their own land denied them. This, perhaps, more than political reasons, has been the consideration which has led the people of the sister country to wish well to the Federal cause, in which the blood of the relatives on the other side of the Atlantic has been so freely shed. But even Irish enthusiasm is not proof against ill-treatment and neglect, and no fact has been more patent in the course of the civil war than that the Irish soldiers in the Federal army have had more of the perils and less of the honours of warfare than is either agreeable or just. There has, therefore, for some time been a disinclination on the part of Irishmen to emigrate for the purpose of enlisting, and every means has been employed to entrap them into the service by inviting them to employments which have no existence, and on their arrival in America leaving them the alternative of enlistment or starvation. By this scandalous cheat many poor fellows who have emigrated in the hope that their earnings would necessarily enable them to send money to the old country to bring their wives and children out to them, have found themselves converted into food for powder. But the most villainous feature of the deception is the way in which it is made to serve the purposes of the substitute brokers. The Irishman, constrained either to enlist or starve, is forced into the army as a substitute for some native who has been draughted, and who is willing to pay handsomely for any one who will stand to be shot at in his place. Landing in a strange country, ignorant of the world of cuteness and chicanery into which he has been launched, and at the last, as all of us, to satisfy the cravings of hunger, he finds himself with a rifle in his hand and the Yankee uniform on his back before he has had time to understand the barter of which he has been the raw material. Meanwhile some cute substitute broker has made large profits out of his Irish "fixins." This is worse than the slave trade. The negro, taken from his native village and transferred to Cuba, has at least a prospect of life and some taste of a higher civilization than he has before known. But the Irish peasant is kidnapped to be killed, and Yankee cunning cheats him out of the price of his blood.

The Irish residents of Boston have just been holding an indignation meeting over a case of this kind. At the close of last year a Mr. Patrick Finney, a native of Galway, arrived in Ireland, announced himself as "emigration agent for the principal railroads in New England," and offered all who would go out to America a free passage, steady work, £2 British a month and board, and two suits of clothes a year. The work was to be on railways, and the emigrants were to be met at Portland by "a real gentleman and a good friend, who would take care of them." Lured by this promise one hundred and two Irishmen sailed from Liverpool on the 27th of February last and reached Portland on the 9th ult. The men took an early breakfast from Rangoon standing to the Southward. On May 5th at 1 P.M., 30' south of Pigeon Island, signalled the British brig *Alligator*, heating up the Coast.

Per Ship *Eloisa*, from Southampton.—Experienced a severe hurricane on the 27th March in lat. 16-20 S., long. 60-48 E., lost new main yard, and new main topsail, also fore top mast staysails.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *Martaban*, from New York.
Ship *Ambrose*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, for Aden and Suez.

just the sort of recruits that was wanted; fine, stalwart young men in the prime of life; and what could an Irishman desire better than an opportunity of fighting? The eighty-six Dublin boys, however, took a different view of the matter. They had for some time felt suspicions creeping over them as to the true character of Mr. Patrick Finney and the "real gentleman." They saw they had been scandalously duped, and this view of their case was confirmed when on the following evening Mr. Kidder told them that the building in which they had been located must be cleared. There can hardly be a doubt that all this fell out as it had been planned. Recruiting agents were already "hovering around them." They knew the spot to which they could direct their steps, and the prey which awaited them. In the course of the day after they landed several of the emigrants were "gobbled up." Of those who had strayed from the main body at Portland eight were "snapped up." The remainder, at Boston, appear to have been saved by the efforts of their good-hearted countrywomen, who, outraged at the abominable fraud with had been practised upon them, supplied their immediate wants, and no doubt were active in raising the funds which were subscribed for their relief. But for that timely aid the whole of the men, or the large majority, must have enlisted; and it is but too probable that this was the result calculated upon by Finney and Kidder. Certainly the pecuniary gain which would have enured upon it was tempting. The substitute money on the 102 emigrants who had been decoyed across the Atlantic would have amounted to upwards of 60,000 dollars; and though it was pretended by one of the speakers at the Boston meeting who appeared as Mr. Kidder's friend, that that person had not expected the men to exercise inhumanity of his conduct in turning them out of his building when they refused to enlist, induces us to believe that this was only a subterfuge. Certainly, when he had them in his power, he did all that a substitute broker could have done to drive them into the army. He penned them in an old building, where there were neither beds nor tables nor food, except some bread and cheese and—*liquor*. When they refused to enlist he turned them out—without friends, without money, without resources of any kind; and had it not been for the charity of their fellow-countrymen, there was no help for them but to enlist. There is no doubt that Finney was his agent any more than that Finney himself is a substitute broker. It is, therefore, to our mind morally certain that the emigrants were entrapped; that the promise of work was a false pretence; that the real object for which they were taken out was to sell them as substitutes, and that Kidder and his agent, Finney, were to profit by the transaction.

For frauds of this character it appears there is no remedy. The subject, in connection with Mr. Patrick Finney's doings, has already been under the consideration of the Government, and the law officers of the Crown have decided that the evidence in his case would not be sufficient to sustain a prosecution. It is open, therefore, to any scoundrel, unscrupulous and heartless enough to betray simple and ignorant men by a flattering lie, to do so. The law is powerless to punish him, and we can only defeat him by warning those whom he may have marked for his dupes to beware how they listen to the promises of men for whose honesty they have no guarantee. If they will take—that obvious precaution, they at least know what is in store for them, and can blame no one for a fate upon which they rush with their eyes open.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7TH.

Stock, Lieut. H. I., 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Mhow.
Corbett, Assistant Surgeon, W. H., 6th Regiment, N. I., on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 7TH.

Stock, Lieut. H. I., 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th April 1864.

Lieutenant H. W. L. Hime, B Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery, passed the prescribed Colloquial examination on the 18th ultimo.

Lieutenant J. E. Cockburn, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, is permitted to resign his appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major General St. G. D. Showers, C.B., Commanding Presidency division.

Head Quarters, Simla, 11th April 1864.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General, for general information and guidance:—

"It having been represented to Government that Officers Commanding Corps (of the Native Army) have in some cases neglected to draw compensation for dearness of provisions for their men, when the latter have been entitled to it, until some months after it became due, I am instructed to request that you will move His Excellency the Commander in Chief to cause all Commanding Officers to be warned that such Bills should be sent in for each month separately as early as possible in the succeeding month; and that, with regard to Bills generally, the Military Finance Department has been requested, with reference to Rule 85, Sec. XXIX of the Pay Code, to admit the claim if it be a just one, but to recover the amount from the Commanding Officer or other Officers whose duty it was to prefer it, unless he can adduce satisfactory evidence to shew that the non-presentation of the claim within the prescribed period of three months was unavoidable."

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions:—

1st Dragoon Guards.—Cornet William E F Vibart, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stephenson, who retires.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Captain C. Shaw, 2nd Squadron Officer, to be Second in Command and Squadron Officer, vice Snow, who has resigned that appointment.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th April 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

15th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain H. Fellowes, Wing Officer of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, to be 2nd-in command and Wing Officer, vice Ellis, who resigns that appointment.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th April 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. R. Bunbury, 32nd Foot, and Doing Duty Officer, East Indian Regiment, to be Doing Duty Officer, vice Lieutenant A. S. Roberts, General List, Infantry, appointed to the Punjaub Irregular Force.

Lieutenant A. Hutton, 79th Foot, passed a successful examination in the Pushtoo language agreeably to the test prescribed in the Punjaub Government notifications entitling him to a money prize of rupees 500.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

7th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major F. J. Nelson, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th April 1864.

The undermentioned Officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Lieutenant R. H. Grant, H Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant H. F. Blair, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant C. M. Ryves, 2nd Bombay Native Infantry.

Head Quarters, Simla, 16th April 1864.

Surgeon A. C. C. De Renzy, new promotion,

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—16, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0¾d. „
Sight.....2s. 0¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. „
3 Do. Do.....„ 2-61 „ „
Sight.....„ 2-55 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UI CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ On Demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposits account half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public Societies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rates of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange sent, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or name should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 2.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1863.

BANK OF INDIA—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACRS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
MERWANJEE KUSSERWANJEE BHUCHUCH, Esq.
SETT, ESQ.
JEE BHOY MOOLJEE, Esq.
PERSHOT CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
•3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Scotland ..... do. } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland ..... do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Yedo.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3months... ..... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 „ „
Do. 12 do. ..... 5 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ ..... 2s. 1d. do.
Two „ „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
One „ „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Managers will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9 do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6 do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4 do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3 do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case with a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 1d. „
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1d. „
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale or otherwise, no commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 3 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends therefore being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
બી બુમબાઈ તરેડીગ એનદ બેકીગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Office No. 9, Church Street, Fort.

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY.

Deputy Accountant.

MR. SHAPOORJEE CURSETJEE.

Exchange.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras and Hongkong at the rates of the day.

Advances.

The Association grants Loans against Government Securities, &c. and discounts Government and approved private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	Do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6 Do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*registered under Act* XIX. *of* 1857. *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight.....	at	2s.	1d. per rupee.
4 „		2s.	0¾d. „
3 „		2s.	0¾d. „
2 „		2s.	0¾d. „
1 „		2s.	0¾d. „
On Demand „		2s.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of..... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody..¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Hurrachee and Lahore, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1 3/8d.
„ 4 „ „ 2s. 1d.
„ 3 „ „ 2s. ¾d.
„ 2 „ „ 2s. ½d.
„ 1 „ „ 2s. ¼d.
„ on Demand „ 2s.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than £1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annm.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 25th April 1864.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmine
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	Esa. Bouquet
Frangipanni	The Provence Rose
SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder
Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLARSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Bes on Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Foot Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

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